UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS SHERMAN DIVISION

DAVII	D DICKENS,			CA	N	1O:	:	4:17-CV-00642-ALM-				LM-K	KPJ	
		Plaintiff,)						CIV	IL				
	vs.)					I	Plano,	Tez	cas			
J.G.	WENTWORTH	HOME LENDING,)						ay, Ja p.m.		_	_		3
		Defendant.)											

ORAL ARGUMENTS ON MOTION NOTICE OF POTENTIAL PLAINTIFFS (DKT.28) CLASS CERTIFICATION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE KIMBERLY C. PRIEST JOHNSON,
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Appearances: See Next Page

Court Reporter: Digital Recording - Plano 108

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Transcriber: Exceptional Reporting Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 18668

Corpus Christi, TX 78480-8668

361 949-2988

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

APPEARANCES FOR: Plaintiff: CHRIS R. MILTENBERGER, ESQ. Law Office of Chris R. Miltenberger, PLLC 1340 N. White Chapel Blvd, Suite 100 Southlake, TX 76092 Defendant: COLIN D. DOUGHERTY, ESQ. Fox Rothschild, LLP - Blue Bell PA P. O. Box 3001 Blue Bell, PA 19422-3001 BRIAN A. BERKLEY, ESQ. Fox Rothschild, LLP - Philadelphia 2000 Market Street, 20th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19103 Also Present: Jeremy Martin, Representative

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Plano, Texas; Wednesday, January 31, 2018; 1:46 p.m. (Call to Order) **THE COURT:** We're here in the matter of 4:17-cv-642, David Dickens versus J.G. Wentworth Home Lending, LLC. Can we have appearances for the record, please. MR. MILTENBERGER: Chris Miltenberger for Plaintiff. THE COURT: Good afternoon. MR. DOUGHERTY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Colin Dougherty on behalf of the defendant. I'm joined by my colleague, Brian Berkley. And our client is represented by general counsel, Jeremy Martin. THE COURT: Good afternoon. MR. DOUGHERTY: Good afternoon, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. You-all can be seated. Let me talk to you a minute and then I'll hear from you.

I've read the briefing. And if I am correct, I think Plaintiff's counsel changed the definition of the class, essentially, in the reply -- which I agree is appropriate. And so at this stage it seems to me that the only issue at the notice stage is whether the employees or loan officers in a call center have different jobs throughout the nation. I don't think there's any other issue.

And I will say, I know that Defendants have raised a number of substantive defenses; in particular, certain exceptions that do exist under the FLSA. And I'll also just

1 say, I noted that your briefing was -- have lots of cites from 2 the Southern District of Texas because they are a little bit different and handle these proceedings a little bit differently 3 than, frankly, the other three districts in Texas but we don't 4 5 follow the Southern District of Texas precedent. typically consider more merit-based arguments at the notice 6 7 stage than the other district courts in Texas. So with that said, while I appreciate that those are defenses that you will 8 raise, today is not the proper time for those to be considered 10 and so I don't need to hear argument on them today. 11 It seems to me that an appropriate conditional 12 certification class makes sense, as Plaintiffs have proposed, 13 with respect to loan officers in call centers. So the limited 14 issue that I would like to hear from you on -- I think, 15 Counsel, you raised the argument that the call centers are 16 different throughout the nation but I didn't really see any 17 evidence as to how, or really even argument as to how. 18 want you to speak to that first. And then, Mr. Miltenberger, 19 I'll let you respond. And then after that we can talk about 20 notice. 21 Mr. Miltenberger, the notice that you submitted I think was drafted on the initial definition class definition. 22 And I don't -- at least I didn't see a revised notice. I think 23 24 it would need to be revised based on the limited class,

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correct?

- 1 MR. MILTENBERGER: That's correct.
- 2 **THE COURT:** Okay.
- 3 MR. MILTENBERGER: I don't think I've seen anything
- 4 | in revising it.

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- THE COURT: All right. Well, we'll talk about that

 after -- let's try to resolve this issue and then we can get to

 the issue of notice.
- 8 So, Counsel, I'll hear from you first on that.
- 9 MR. DOUGHERTY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Colin
 10 Dougherty on behalf of J.G. Wentworth.

Your Honor, I think though -- I think the point you raised is potentially resolved the issue. So as you point out, Defendants didn't put in evidence that these other call centers are different. However, it's not Defendant's burden to put in evidence that they're different; it's Plaintiff's burden to show that they're the same. And in this case, we're only aware of three of the six call centers because Defendants identified Plaintiffs have put together affidavits from the named plaintiff, Mr. Dickens, and three other individuals: two that have attempted to opt in and one individual who has said he doesn't want to participate. They come from Troy Michigan, two here from Plano, and one from Boca Raton, Florida. There is not one shred of evidence offered by Plaintiffs to support that the work in any other location is the same as the experience that these four individuals allege to have. Quite frankly,

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there's no actual evidence that these four individuals offer that even the people they work with are the same. What they do say in their affidavit is that they were on a call, and that they heard people, and that they signed this contract, and that they believe that others signed a similar contract, and that they believe others are paid the same way. But we don't have a parade of additional declarations from the other three call centers or multiple declarations from the same call center. What we have are cookie-cutter declarations that are full of conclusions and full of assumptions. And while I certainly understand that cases here decided by, for example, Judge Mazzant have found what we would consider a lower standard or a lower bar to get over, that there are cases -- there's the Tran case (phonetic) out of the Southern District of California. There are other cases that your Honor points to in the Southern District of Texas that require more and do put the burden on the plaintiff to -- while again, we understand that -- you know and Plaintiff has pointed out -- that it is a lenient standard, it's not no standard. They have to marshal facts that show that what these individuals were doing on a daily basis -which included working overtime that was uncompensated -- and they have not done that and that is their burden to do so. while we -- I understand your Honor's point and I won't burden the court with argument about the defenses, other than to say we believe that that approach by some of those courts is the

appropriate one in these defenses -- would also preclude certification.

questions. And again, I think at some point some of the defenses that you raise will be appropriate and the court will consider them but that's not a close call in this court. We -- and it's not just Judge Mazzant, frankly, it's the courts in the Eastern District don't -- I mean, we clearly follow the two-step Lusardi analysis and the first step is notice. And frankly, the reason why it's called "notice" -- and it's a lenient standard -- is because Plaintiff has limited information. And they're not required to have declarations and opt-in plaintiffs from every single location to include that location in a conditional class.

So, you know, Plaintiff has I think rightfully agreed to limit their class to loan officers in call centers. With the declarations that you provided, there's nothing in those declarations that state that call centers were paid differently depending on where they were in the nation. I understand -- I think I recall in one of the declarations they talked about each employee having their own individual employment agreement. But there was a general comp policy that they'd either be given the guaranteed wage or commission and so -- and the interpretation of that can be different and it is. But I don't see anything to suggest that loan officers working in call

centers -- and they don't have to be exactly the same; they have to have generally the same job description -- and I just don't see anything suggesting that they don't have generally the same job description and they're not governed by this general company pay policy. But I want you to tell me if I'm wrong.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Well, I mean, if you look at it from 30,000 feet and say, yes, they're either paid commission or the guaranteed wage, I believe that's accurate but the issue is on the ground. On the ground is where they're paid by their individual contract which can vary. On the ground is where they have different responsibilities and different conduct, including some of them supervising or being a team lead and they're in the call centers; they're not just in the non-call center locations.

THE COURT: Right. But that gets to the exemptions: the supervisory exemption, for example, or the executive exemption or the sales exemption, outside sales exemption. All of those would fall under specific exemptions that will be considered at the merit stage. So it sounds like you're not jumping to agreeing but you are conceding that generally the loan officers in the call centers were subject to the same pay policy and generally had the same job description, correct?

MR. DOUGHERTY: Well, again, I would say that, yes, they are subject -- from 30,000 feet they are subject to a

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guaranteed minimum pay or the commission. They would have the same job description in the sense that they are classified as loan officers but I think on the day-to-day basis, again, as our briefs point out, they can have varied and individualized experiences.
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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

Mr. Miltenberger, do you have anything else to add?

MR. MILTENBERGER: I don't believe so, your Honor, other than the fact that if there are some people that have different jobs then they probably won't opt into it if they're a supervisor or they're whatever. They can make that decision and as you say, the courts can look, if they do opt in, they can look at it at that time what they're job and what their duties may be.

THE COURT: Yeah. All right. Thank you.

I'm just going to tell you that I think it's appropriate at this stage in the case for the class, the conditional certification class limited to loan officers in call centers. And so as to the issue of notice, what I think probably makes the most sense is for counsel to try to work together unless you just think you can't. You-all are both looking at me like that's not possible. No?

MR. DOUGHERTY: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, and the reason why I say that is, I didn't see any -- I know we had the issue of briefing but in

- 1 your response and surreply, I don't think you ever addressed
 2 the issue of notice, correct?
- 3 MR. DOUGHERTY: We did put in our objections, similar 4 to although they were more in a list form as opposed to --
- 5 THE COURT: All right. I missed that.
- MR. DOUGHERTY: But we're happy to work with

 Mr. Miltenberger and meet and confer on the notice. And if

 there's -- minimize any disagreements that there may be.
- 9 **THE COURT:** Let me -- okay. And let me just say a 10 couple things and maybe this will help.
 - The notice proposed by Plaintiff is a notice that has been used by the court. So unless there is a very valid objection specific to this case, this notice has already been approved. And so while the -- I think it needs to be refined a little bit and tailored to the more limited class, I'm going to give you a limited amount of time to do it because we need to get -- go ahead and get the notice time period going.
 - I have a scheduling order that I can issue in terms of -- I'm assuming you're going to need addresses from Defense Counsel.
- 21 MR. MILTENBERGER: Yes, ma'am.

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- THE COURT: So in terms of time for you to get those and then a notice time period, I know you're asking for 60 days. I typically don't do 60 days for email.
- 25 MR. MILTENBERGER: Forty five days is fine.

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              THE COURT: That's typically what I do. I typically
    will do 45 days. I think that's more reasonable. And I
    typically only do email. I think you asked for both mail and
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    email. Do you need both mail and email?
              MR. MILTENBERGER: Well --
              THE COURT: I mean, just in this day and age I think
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    email's sufficient.
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              MR. MILTENBERGER: It is but what I would like is for
    them to give me the mailing address and email. I'll probably
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    send out emails. If we get bounced back then maybe I'll send
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    by mail but email is probably the best but traditionally I
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    would like to have regular mailing addresses as well.
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              THE COURT: And my only concern with doing both is
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    I'm trying to balance between not bombarding a potential opt-in
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    plaintiff with information. So if we can have -- if you-all
    can do this by agreement, just that an email will be sent --
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    and then if there's a bounce-back that you'll mail the notice,
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    I would be fine with that.
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              MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, we don't have work
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    emails, we don't have home emails for the people and --
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              THE COURT: So the people that are no longer with you
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    you don't have.
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              MR. DOUGHERTY: We don't have -- we have their former
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    work email. They're obviously not employed. We don't have a
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- work emails. So we would prefer, as we had originally pointed
 out, just -- just mail.
- THE COURT: You don't have any sort of -- when someone becomes an employee, them give you their personal information?
 - MR. DOUGHERTY: We have -- I mean, we have HR files but email is not a required -- is not a required field that's collected. I'm not going to say we don't have a home email for someone or some of the people but it's not a required field as I understand that's collected.
 - MR. MILTENBERGER: What I normally suggest is they look at the employment application because almost all employees in an application -- or they usually apply online or send an application -- have an email address --
- **THE COURT:** Yeah.

- 16 MR. MILTENBERGER: -- that they seem to accompany.
- **THE COURT:** Okay. Let --
 - MR. DOUGHERTY: We can readily -- I'm sorry, your

 Honor. We can readily obviously get home addresses or last
 known home addresses for former employees. We're now talking
 about mining potentially years old documents that could have
 changed in the hopes that it has an email address.
 - THE COURT: I would recommend -- and again, I'm just telling you my thoughts now so that it will make an agreement easier.

1 It seems to me that it would make the most sense for 2 you to give Plaintiff's counsel what you've got. And if you've 3 got an email address, a personal email address, give it to them; if you don't, give them the home address. If you've got 4 5 both, give them both. If you've got an email address, you'll 6 email. If you get a bounce-back -- and not mail but you've got 7 that mailing address in the event you get a bounce-back and 8 send -- and then you can send the mail. Does that make sense? 9 MR. MILTENBERGER: It does, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Because the problem is, if you do this 11 piecemeal, their notice is going to be extended until the last 12 day you're giving them information. And it'll just be chaotic. 13 It's better for you to give them the information that you've got and -- But you-all talk about it, as well as the substance 14 15 of the notice, and then -- how much time do you think you need 16 to do that? 17 MR. MILTENBERGER: It won't take long to email them 18 out once we get the --19 THE COURT: No, no, I mean for you-all --2.0 MR. MILTENBERGER: Oh. 21 THE COURT: -- to confer and know whether you have an 22 agreement about the logistics, as well as the substance of the 23 notice or not. 24 MR. MILTENBERGER: I would say we ought to be able to 25

get back with you by Monday, by the end of close of business on

1 Monday.

2 MR. DOUGHERTY: I would agree with that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's do that. And if you-all will just notify the court by Monday. And if there are disagreements, you can informally let Mr. Garcia know and I'll

6 get on the phone with you --

7 MR. DOUGHERTY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- so you don't have to come back.

MR. MILTENBERGER: The only one issue I would raise is, we did request that with email, instead of having somebody print something out, that we send it by Docu-Sign as well so that they electronically can sign it. I don't know what your feeling is on electronic signature. Other courts have gladly accepted it. We sign everything electronically. The whole world signs electronically.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well do you have any objection to that?

MR. DOUGHERTY: We do, your Honor. I mean, the courts -- we sign things electronically but you know our bar license is on the line for that. We would certainly prefer that it is signed by hand and sent back, which is why we prefer U.S. Mail because then they have the written paper and can return it.

MR. MILTENBERGER: Your Honor, if they certainly don't believe somebody signed it or we submitted something

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    fraudulently, they can question -- question them at some point
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    in time but that's just a bar to --
              THE COURT: Yeah, I'll -- I'm going to allow email if
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    it's available and I'm going to allow Docu-sign. I mean, if
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    he's really going to be willing to put his bar license on the
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    line, I don't think that that's going to happen. So I think
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    Docu-Sign's appropriate.
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              Anything else?
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              MR. DOUGHERTY: I think the one other issue we had
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    previously is we requested that the notice include notice
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    language that indicates that participants may have to
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    participate in the discovery process. I believe Plaintiff's
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    counsel objected to that language. We found numerous cases
    that support that type of language and it's a may, not shall or
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    have to.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Is the document you're talking
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    about what I ended up saying you couldn't file?
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              MR. DOUGHERTY: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I'm just -- because I haven't read
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    it so --
              MR. DOUGHERTY: No, I understand -- I apologize.
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                         What did you ask for?
              THE COURT:
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              MR. DOUGHERTY: The proposed notice -- I understand
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    that it was approved by this court -- did not include a line in
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case, they may also have to participate in the discovery
process. I believe Mr. Miltenberger objected to the inclusion
of that and that is not in that previously --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DOUGHERTY: -- approved notice and that is something we would like to include.

MR. MILTENBERGER: This court's notices don't typically include that. I copied it almost verbatim from (indisc.) Brazille's (phonetic). My opinion on that is it's a chilling effect for them to sign up. If they sign up and happen to be one that has to give a deposition and they don't want to be -- give a deposition or want to participate, they can withdraw and not participate. But to tell them ahead of time, to threaten them that out of 400 people you may have to come and give a deposition and may have to do so-and-so, I think is the reason this court hadn't included those in.

THE COURT: Well, I've never been asked. I don't know if other judges have considered that issue. It's not something that I've ever been asked to include and it hasn't been in any of the notices that I've approved. But with that said -- because I've never been asked, I've never really considered the issue -- it does seem to me that really the only point of saying that would be to frighten people into signing up. Can you articulate another reason?

MR. DOUGHERTY: Certainly, your Honor, because we've

- 1 | -- the reason we want to include it is because in our
- 2 experience, then what we get in fights in the future about
- 3 whether or not these individuals are actually plaintiffs or
- 4 representatives, or about Rule 23 standard and -- which is why
- 5 | we want to include that language so that anyone knows that they
- 6 opt in, is a different standard. Particularly here. And the
- 7 | Fifth Circuit has held that the 216 standard is different than
- 8 | the Rule 23 standard. They are actually plaintiffs and
- 9 therefore have to participate like actual plaintiffs.
- 10 | THE COURT: Right. All right. I'll have to look at
- 11 | that. Again, it's something I've not considered and have not
- 12 | looked at any case law on if there is. So I'll have to think
- 13 | about that.
- 14 MR. DOUGHERTY: We can brief it, your Honor. If we
- 15 | can't come to an agreement, we could file a letter brief on it
- 16 | if that makes it easier.
- 17 | THE COURT: I can -- I can get -- if it's in what
- 18 | you've already submitted, I can look at it.
- 19 MR. DOUGHERTY: Yes, your Honor.
- 20 **THE COURT:** All right. Is there any other issue that
- 21 | you think might be not resolvable?
- 22 MR. MILTENBERGER: The only one may be that they
- 23 | asked that we also include a provision that a plaintiff may be
- 24 | liable for cost if they lose and have costs attributed against
- 25 them.

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              THE COURT: That, I don't think is proper.
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              MR. MILTENBERGER: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Yeah. That, I don't think is proper.
              The other issue, I don't think it's necessarily
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    prejudicial and it is true, I don't want to think about it a
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    little bit. All right?
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              MR. MILTENBERGER: Thank you, your Honor.
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              MR. DOUGHERTY: Thank you, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. We'll stand adjourned in your
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    case.
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                              Thank you.
              MR. DOUGHERTY:
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         (Proceeding adjourned at 2:10 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION												
I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the												
electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-												
entitled matter.												
Join / Julian February 2, 2018_												
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